Our Micaragua Correspondence GRANADA DE NICARAGUA, June 4, 1851. The Common Feeling against Americans-Ignorant Condition of the People-Imprisonment of Americans and Attendant Circumstances-The Murder

of Mr. Maynard-Want of an American Consul-The Canal Company—Casualty and Loss of Mr.je, 4c., 4c.

There is always heartfelt joy among the Americans here on the arrival of the Herald, and it is read and re read till the reading matter is nearly oblite-rated. Before arriving in this country, in November last, I was led to believe the people were most hospitable and well disposed towards Americans; but I soon learned to the contrary. I even supposed they were partially enlightened, and knew something of the arts and sciences, but I was equally disappointed; for since the times of the old Spaniards, they have been retrograding as fast as a mixture of Spanish, Indian and negro blood can impel them. Living in a country which nature has lavishly supplied with all the necessaries of life, and fruits of the choicest and richest kinds-abounding in min ;rals and useful metals, precious woods, and various kinds of medicinal productions-with a soil second to none for its richness, and a climate equalling that of "sunny Italy," they have been, and still are, go-

one standy which the picture of country, is immediately struck with the picture of covergown with weeds and treasure, or piantations, overgown with weeds and treasure, or piantations, overgown with weeds and treasure, or piantations, one corner, that has not been included in the general ruin, and the roals unworked, and even the streets, in some of the principal towns, torn by the devastations of war and the elements. The city of devastations of war and the elements. The city of devastations of war and the elements. The city of devastations of war and the elements. The city of devastations of the control of the co

and their guilt proved, nothing has been done with them, situough we were informed they were to have been shot, long since, in Leon. Besides these instances of intrigue and murder committed upon the lives and property of American citizens, others could be adduced, if ne sessary; but I have already extended this to a great length.

There are but few Americans at present in the country, and they all lock to each other for protection. Still, we are left alone, without a person to represent us, not even a consul. If we are insulted, robbed, or imprisoned for a fancied griswance, we have no one to look to for bedress. If our citizens are murdered, we have no one to hear our complaints, and demand of this weak and pusillanimous government that the guilty ones shall meet their just rewards. We are liable at any time to be beset by a band of cut-throats, in the event of a revolution, and have our property destrayed and carried off; still, we have no one to look to who will you tion, and have our property destrayed and car-ried off; still, we have no one to look to who will say, "The government which I represent will pro-

volution, and have our property destroyed and carried off; still, we have no one to look to who will say, "The government which I represent will protect you."

We are looked upon as a party of adventurers who have no fixed home, probably discarded by our government, and that we came from a place called El Norte. What that place is what its power, wealth, and resources are, is a thing of which they have not the slightest idea. Our government is losing what little credit and dignity it ever possessed here, simply for the want of a representative. What is Congress doing, that it cannot give a little attention to this part of the world! Surely, its interests are not so insignificant, or the American people so poorly represented by what few there are here, as to less all consideration. An Englishman in this country never receives an insult, if he is known to be such, as the name of Chatfield is in the mouth of all. He is looked apon as a supernatural being, or some great monstrosity, but still the name carries with it respect. Why is this? For the simple fact that the ships of England are looking into every haven and nock of the coast, and her agents look to the interests of her subjects. If an Englishman has a grievance, redress is immediately demanded, and it refused, the State is instantly threatened with the broadsides of her men-of-war. There certainly never was more need of a government agent than in this country at the present time. I hope Congress has made some provision for it, or will do so before the freesion expires.

There are other subjects transpired and transpir-

ecssion expires.
here are other subjects transpired and transpirable are not at all prudent to be stated in

print, as a consul or charge d'affaires is the only

print, as a consul or charge d'affaires is the only one to attend to it.

This is the commencement of the rainy season, altogether the pleasantest time of the year, as it seldom rains in the day time. Nearly every night we have a shower. During the months of May, June, and July, the crops are put in the ground; but corn, I am informed, will grow any time between the months of May and October. The weather here is not so hot as many suppose it is. I have often suffered more in New York with the heat than I have here. The nights are delightfully cool and inviting to sleep, and during the day a pleasant breeze is always stirring.

We are all in the dark here as respects the canal company. The only thing we know is, that a steamer has been sent out; also, a party of engineers, who have surveyed and cut a road from a paint on the lake, called Virgin Bay, to San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, including a distance of about twenty miles. The road is good, with some trifling exceptions; but the port of San Juan is miserably adapted to be made the terminus of the great work, being very small, and exposed on the southwest directly to the ocean. I am surprised that a party of men, with Col. Childs at their head, should have adopted that for a transit route. Mr. Horn, the agent of the company, has published a notice stating that the route will be ready for the transit of passengers on the list of July.

On Thursday, the 28th ult., a Mr. David Nelegin, of New Orleans, was knocked overboard by the boom of the sloop John Mitchell, and was drewned. The poor man had lost the use of his arms by rheumatism, and could not swim. All efforts to save him proved useless. He left a very amiable wife and family, in New Orleans, to mourn his loss.

Onserver.

## Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1851.

Politics of the Day—Visit of a Pennsylvania Whig
Delegation—Breakers ahead—The Gardiner Claim—
The Claim upon Portugal in the Case of the Ship Gen. Armstrong, &c. &c. Very little attention in the North is paid, just now

to the political movements in South Carolina, and to the corresponding organizations in Georgia Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas; but they will result, before two years are over, in one of two things-either in the election of a President o the United States upon a Southern platform, or in

the United States upon a Southern platform, or in a combination which, before we are prepared for it will boldly strike out into the experiment of a Southern confederacy. The Northern whig party seems to be wilfully blind to these things, or inconceivably stupid not to perceive them.

The administration is in a better position for a better judgment, and the speeches of the President, and Mr. Secretary Stuart, at the Fredericksburg dinner, show that they have ceased to suppose this Southern cry of secession a mere humbug; and that they are earnestly solicitous about the safety of the Union, notwithstanding the compromises of 1850. The speeches of Mr. Webster indicate the same misgivings. There would be no use in his repeated exhortations to maintain, if there was a universal affection for the Union; indeed, if the Union were perfectly safe, there would be little to be gained of political capital, or public respect, in these successive Union speeches. There is danger yet, and it is the more serious, from having assumed a form of systematic co-operation in the South already. If the Presidential election does not break up this Southern conspiracy, it will extend and strengthen, until it is strong enough to convene a Southern Congress, and declare for a Southern confederacy. We look, therefore, upon the approaching State

Southern conspiracy, it will extend and strengthen, until it is strong enough to convene a Southern Congress, and declare for a Southern confederacy.

We look, therefore, upon the approaching State elections in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, as possessed of higher interest, and as involving matters of deeper moment, than all the elections in all the other States put together. If the abstract right of secession is carried in all of the aforementioned States, or in any one of them, with a formidable mimority in the others in favor of sustaining the right to secede as a theoretical question, it will probably be enough for South Carolina. Let Georgia admit the right—let South Carolina act upon it, and secede, and where will Georgia be, if the federal government attempts the coercion of her neighbor? She will march to the support of South Carolina as sure as the rising of the sun.

It is highly probable that the superficial area of the Union is as large as we can venture to make it with any confidence of holding it together. And yet we shall have further annexations of territory to the South, slavery and all, in the Union or out of the Union, before many years are over, by peaceable or hostile means, and with or without the consent and co-operation or connivance of the federal government.

The cotton crop of the South is worth \$100,000,000 a year. It is produced by slave labor. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas are the principal cotton producing States. The top and bottom of their political system is the preservation of their existing system of slavery. In the Union or out of it, they must stand together. South Carolina understands it. She sees that if she moves, the cotton producing States around her must come to the rescuesche is alienated. She is, in everything but the forms, out of the Union already. The Southern elections of this summer and fall may suffice for her purpose. With a hint that they are ready, she will strike. The consequences may readily be conjectu

While we are gratified at the sober and sensible view of this subject entertained and expressed by the Administration, we remark, with the most natural misgivings, that all the movements of the whig party in the North are calculated to widen the breach between the two sections of the Union, and the two sections of the party, the Northern and the Southern. In Pennsylvania, in Vermont, in New York, and especially in Ohio, the official action of the whig party is unsatisfactory, if not actually menacing and insulting to the South, and the whigs of the South. It appears as manifest as the satisfaction of Seward & Co., that the policy of the Northern whig party for 1852, is to run General Scott as a Northern whig candidate upon a Northern platform, abandoning all expectations or calculations of a single State south of Pennsylvania. We say this is a matter of alarm; because it is a great Northern movement to alienate and detable the South from the Union, by an ignoble dependence upon a mere Northern majority. Though not likely, it is possible, that such a policy in the campaign of 1852 may succeed. But if it does succeed, it will, perhaps, be well to have a military man at the head of affairs.

The movement in Pennsylvania, at the Lancaster Convention, has resulted in the desire, on the part of the administration whigs, to know what they think of Scott here in Washington. A few days ago, accordingly, Mr. Josiah Randail, Mr. Senator Cooper, and Mr. Hampton, of Pittsburg, came here to inquire into the matter; and, we believe, they are still in town. But from all that has leaked out, the President is mum, or indifferent, or neutral, or does not early a subject of the subject of the subject of the continuity of the considered as aiding and abetting the Coeper clique against the Lewis and Levin Lique, or rice versa. They must manage this business among themselves. But privately and confidentially, we take the liberty to say, that the defeat of Johnston would be regarded, in this balliwick, as a victory of the administrati

which the incredulity of Northern fanaticism is not prepared.

Gen. Scott is, no doubt, general enough to see that to surrender his position in the North without any equivalent gain in the South, he would be a fool. We do not expect him to surrender it; but we suppose he will adhere to it, and let the South go as they please, depending upon the majority in the North to do the business in the very teeth of the South. If the election of 1852 is carried upon such a platform, one-third of the Southern States will probably be missing before the campaign of 1856.

The Gardiner claim has only ceased to be the excitement from the absence of new disclosures on the

The Gardiner claim has only ceased to be the ex-citement from the absence of new disclosures on the subject. We understand the President intends to send down to San Luis Potosi a commission to in-quire into the facts of this singular case—a thing which ought to have been done by the commission-ers upon a claim for \$1,000,000 in the very begin-ning, for the sake of appearances, if for nothing else.

among the arrivals here lately, I notice that of Mr. Samuel C. Reid, jr., of Louisiana, who has come to look after the Gen. Armstrong claim against the government of Portugal. As the great excitement about this claim has died away since General Taylor ordered the fleet off the Tagus to demand it, its position has been lost sight of. A late treaty, however, provides that this claim shal be arbitrated by some friendly power. Portuga has named Sweden, and the United States, France

As soon as Portugal ratifies the treaty, which has been sent out by our Chargé at Lisbon for that purpose, a commission will be made up for its arbitrament. Mr. Reid is a young lawyer of New Orleans, of great energy of character. By the late New Orleans papers, it appears he has been solicited to run for Congress in his district. The government may rest assured however, that he will not let this claim rest until ultimate provision is made for its payment.

ment may rest assured however, that he will not let this claim rest until ultimate provision is made for its payment.

The Intelligencer and Republic have at last come out with Mr. Webster's Fourth of July oration, after having had it "promptly revised," as they say. The revision, however, amounts to the addition of a paragraph or two, and no more, as can be seen by comparing the oration as published in the Herald, of July 5, with the "revised copy," as published here July 8, in the old sleepy organs. They were waiting for a "revise," that is to say, "over the left." The fact is, after finding the oration in the Herald, in advance of them, the organs, like the New York Wall street journals, thought there must have been some conjunction or legerdemain in the business; and it took them two or three days to be persunded of the astounding fact, that a speech delivered here on the Fourth could be published in New York on the fifth. Every once in a while the Herald has to wake them up.

New York Congressional Districts, WITH THE POPULATION AND VOTE IN EACH FOR GOVERNOR, IN NOVEMBER, 1850.

		FIRE	T DISTRICT		-
			Hone	Ø	Population
			Hunt,	Seymour,	per Census
			(Whig.)	(Dem.)	of 1850.
Suff	olk	***********	. 1.776	2.306	36,826
Que	ens		. 1.735	2.099	36,832
Riel	bmond		. 919	842	15,066
Kin	on fex	cept Brookly	n	-	10,000
21	d Wi	lliamsburg)	. 410	578	11.263
-	"				11.205
- 1	Total		. 4,840	5,825	99,987
D	ID COPE	tic majority, 9		0,020	20,001
***	· LIVELE III		D DISTRIC		
Dec	Atlanta A	City	E 307	4.606	00.050
			. 5,187	2,000	96,850
**	mig m	njority, 582.	or promise the		
		T V -tt-	D DISTRIC		*****
TRE A	ward, r	Y. city	. 590	835	19,755
a.d	do.,	do	. 334	441	6,416
34	do.,	do		690	10,355
5th	do.,	do	. 1,071	940	22 691
th	do.,	do	. 1,708	1,431	34,413
			-		and the same of
. 1	Total.		. 4 808	4.337	93,630
W	hig m	ojority, 471.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	-	-0,000
**			TH DISTRIC	-	
413.	Ward	N. Y. city	. 345	1,381	23,350
6th		do	. 360	1,163	24,699
loth		do	. 1,202	1.187	23,316
4th	do.,	do	. 620	1,341	25,206
	rotal	**********	2,527	5,072	96.571
De	mocra	tic majority, 2,	545.		
		FIFTH	DISTRICT		
1th	Ward.	N. Y. city	1.148	1,583	43,772
5th	do.	do	1.584	880	22.564
7th	do.,	do	1 685	1,621	43,780
177	,	-	0.000	1000	40,100
	Total		4,417	4.084	110,116
w	hier me	jority, 333.	,	2,002	210,110
		A1 W **	H DISTRICT		
***	Ward	N V alte	1.400	1,363	20.00
2.1	do.	N. Y. city	1.000		32,697
oth	40.	do	. 1.002	1,045	28,244
4 HI	LIMBEL	ng city	. 1,147	1,038	30,786
100	WOUNDS:				
	total	************	. 3,629	3,446	91,727
11.	hig ma	jority, 193.			
		SEVENT	H DISTRIC	T.	
9th	Ward,	N. Y. city	1.870	1,679	40.675
6th	do,	do	. 1.679	1,686	52,887
			Contract of		
	Cotal		3.549	3,365	93 562
W	hig ms	jority 184	. 0,010	0,000	00,002
100		jority,184.	TH DISTRIC		
211	Ward	N. Y. city	. 382	421	10,453
Sel	do.	do do	1 250	1.046	
Geb	do.,	do	700		31,557
otti	do.,	do	. 798	688	18,463
153			0.500	-	
	Cotal	*************	. 2,539	2,155	60,473
W	big ma	jority, 384.			
		rict comprise	the une	er part of	New York
NAI	d, and	is rapidly incr	reasing in	populatio	n, so that it
ill	doubtl	ess soon be th	he most no	opuleus die	trict in the
	200-110-11				
ity.					
		NINI	H DISTRIC	F.	***
a cut	cheste	P	3.437	3 810	68 967

will doubtless soon be the most p city.		trict in the
Westchester 3,437	T.	
Westchester 3,437	3,810	58,267
Rockland 685	1,399	16.965
Rocaland	1,254	14,144
		-
Total 4 917 Democratic majority, 1,546.	6,463	89,366
Orange	T	
Orange 3,638	1,188	57,164
Scilivan 1,781	1,817	25,090
Total	6,005	82,254
Democratic majority, 586.  ELEVENTH DISTRICT Ulster		
Ulater 4063	4.662	58,406
Ulster	2,825	33,124
	*,0**	90,144
Total 6,670	7,480	92.530
Democracie majority, 510.	11801175	92,000
TWELFTH DISTRI	CT.	
Dutches 5.074	5,224	58,994
Columbia 3,796	3,781	43,004
W-4-1	0.005	****
Total	9,005	101,998
P. THIRTEENTH DIST	6.649	****
Whig majority, 331.	-	73,435
Albany FOURTEENTH DIST	A AST	93,297
Albany	0,001	90,201
Washington FIFTEENTH DISTR	2.781	44,751
Washington 4,185 Warren 1,130	1.906	17,159
Warren 1,100	290	2,189
Hamilton	3,938	
Saratoga 4,020	3,955	45,620
F-4-1 0.505	0.011	
Total 9,787 Whig majority, 872.	8,915	109,718
Essex	ICT.	
Essex 2,318	1.636	31,203
Clinton	2,230	40,056
Franklin 1,600	1,711	25,114
200		-
Total	6,577	96,373
SEVENTEENTH DIST	RICT.	
St. Lawrence 3.481	4,895	63,034
8t. Lawrence	4,054	35,267
	-	
Total	8,949	101,301
EIGHTEENIN DIST		
Fulton 2,107	2,101	20,15
Montgomery 3,020	2 825	31,913
Schenectady 1.732	1,462	20.05
Montgomery         3,020           Schenectady         1,732           Schoharie         2,831	3,232	33,530
		-
Total		105,664
NINETEENTH DIST	RICT.	

7 811 88.618 99.819 25,058 8,715 96,001

105.231

92,726

Total 8,712 8,716
Democratic majority, 3, 118
TWANTY-SECOND DISTRICT
Madison 3,378 3,44
Oswego 3,914 4,76 8.209 Jefferson. 4,905 5,756 Lewis 1,618 2,094 Tetal. 6.523 7,760
Democratic majority, 1,237.
TWENTY-FORTH DISTRICT.
Opendaga. 5680 6,107
Democratic majority, 427. 

55,489 Total 8,963 8,5
Whig majority, 337.

UNINTURINT DISTRICT.
Cutario 4,056 2,7
Series 1,952 2,1
Yates 1,865 2,00 109,456 2,169 2,063 25,442 20,590 90,009 Tempkins 3,344 3,477
Tiogs 1,915 2,334
Chemung 1,976 2,611 2,335 25,384 28,964 90,097

Total 8,300 7,739
Whig majority, 651.

Menroe 700 1,556
Whig majority, 1,556
THEFT H DESTRICT.

Allegany 3,249 3,108
Wyoming 2,788 2,111
Genesee 3,049 1,631 104,672 87,538 99.541 79,688 \$61.115

Whig majority, 1,601.

Chautauque 4,706 3,328 40,624
Cattaraugus 2955 2,775 28,912

Total 7,721 6,103 29,556
Whig majority, 1,618
Total-Why districts 20 Democratic do 1.

At the election last fall, in the 34 Congress districts according to the last apportionment, there were IT whigh and 17 democrate ejected.

Singular Electrical Parnomenon at New Bedford, Mass.—The New Bedford Mercury publishes a communication from a gentlemen of that city, giving an account of a singular electrical phenomenon which occurred at his residence on the evening of the 5th inst. He was seated in his library, teading, when his wife came in and scated herself in a rocking chair at the other end of the table. Finding the solar lamp a little too far from her, she drew the chair over the carpet towards the table, partially raising herself in the chair, but not getting entirely out of it. The instant the chair moved, an explosion took place, exceedingly sharp and as loud as a Chinese cracker. He was somewhat alarmed by it, and the alarm was increased by an exclamation from his wife that she was hurt in the hand. The first thought was that some one had thrown a cracker into the window. But the window was closed. Upon taking the eyes from the book, a luminous body, about the size and nearly the shape of the flame of a candle was seen floating in the air, and moving to wards the opposite side of the room. It had nearly reached the partition when first seen, and when it had reached the wall it appeared to sink down behind the sofa, where it disappeared to sink down behind the sofa, where it disappeared to sink down behind the sofa, where it disappeared to sink down behind the sofa where the meteor expired. Upon removing the sofa, two or three minutes after the explosion, the smell was so strong as to be highly offensive. It was as powerful as that which accompanies the lignition of a match. It was thought that the carpet was on fire. The hand of Mrs. C. was found to have been burned near the knuckle of the forefinger. The spot was about as large as a dime, and for a while was exceedingly painful. It was much discolored and swollen. It remains a dark purple, and painful to the touch. It was thought that some explosive article or material might have been introduced into the room. Every part of the room was carefully examined, but nothing was found to

tricity, that they communicated shocks to persons passing over them?

The Last Tragedy at Lynchburg, Va.—We are called upon this morning to record another most painful tragedy, occurring between gentlemen who may almost be considered citizens of this place. The circumstances which caused it, however, being of the most delicate nature, we shall allude to them only in so far as may be necessary to make intelligible the sad termination of the affair. On Sunday evening last, about dark, Dr. Lorenzo D. Williams, son of Jno. M. Williams, residing just across the river, on the Amherst side, eloped with the eldest daughter, agedabout nineteen, of Capt. Richard G. Morris, who also lives immediately over the river, with the purpose of marrying her. The couple, accompanied by one of W.'s brothers, and a Mr. Edmund Hill, took the Charlottesville route for Washington city. The family of the young lady, getting wind of the elopemont accidentally, in a short time after it occurred. Capt. Morris and his son; Richard G., prepared immediately for a pursuit. They overhauled the runaways in Charlottesville, they having been disappointed in meeting a ready conveyance from that place. The daughter was concealed in the hotel, but the father and brother got possession of her, and then had Williams and his party bound over in the sum of a thous and dollars each. Both parties left for home, and on Tuesday evening they put up accidentally at the same hotel, in Lovingston, Nelson county. When Williams' party and young Richard Morris were seated at the supper table, opposite to each other, some indignity was offered young Morris by the other party, when he threw his plate into the face of Williams. Morris, Williams, and Hill then commenced a general shooting, which resulted, after some eight or ten rounds, in the death of young Morris and of Hill, and it is said of the mortally wounding of Dr. Williams. Young M. was shot in the body by Williams. Young M. was shot in the body by Williams brother Robert. Hill was shot by morris in the centre

Message of Gov. Calhoun, of New Mexico.—Governor Calhoun, of New Mexico, delivered his first message to the Legislature, which convoned at Santa Fe on the 2d uit. It is brief, and confined to the affairs of the territory. We quote the following passages relative to peons and free negroes. He says:—"The relations between masters and peons should be distinctly defined, and each should understand their respective obligations, and appropriate remedies for a violation of them, upon the part of either, should be provided. Free negroes priate remedies for a violation of them, appeared part of either, should be provided. Free negroes are regarded as nuisances in every State and Territory in the Union, and where they are tolerated society is most degraded. I trust the Legislature will pass a law that will prevent their entrance into this territory. The disgusting degradation to which society is subjected by their presence, is obvious to all, and demands a prohibitory act of the severest character."

which society is subjected by their presence, is obvious to all, and demands a prohibitory act of the severest character."

Regarding certain property in Santa Fe claimed by the Catholic Church, and seized some years ago, and since used by the military government, he says.—It is perfectly evident that the military courch in this city was designed for the use of the Catholic clergy in their ministrations with the military community and others, and it appears to, me the Legislature should not hesitate a moment in restoring the church property here alluded to to those who should rightfully enter it for the purpose of administering the rites of the Catholic Church. This may be accomplished by an act of the Legislature. I further recommend the Legislature to memorialize Congress on this subject, and ask that body to relinquish all claim they may possess to the Catholic clergy now resident in this territory. This course, I conceive, will be just and proper, and will avoid all litigation, and quiet annoyances that may not be otherwise eresped.

Respecting the Puebla Indians, Governor C. thus spenks:—"It is perhaps advisable to pass an act authorizing the extension of the laws of this territory over the Pueblo Indians within its borders, postponing their extension to such period as may be necessary to consult the government of the United States in reference to the policy to be pursued with these Indians. That policy should not be disturbed. In the meantime, however, I recommend that if any one or more of the Pueblos should manifest a desire to absunden their separate existence as a people, that the laws of the territory be

manifest a desire to abandon their separate exist-ence as a people, that the laws of the territory be-immediately extended over them, under such regu-lations as you may prescribe."

The Rev. L. Ingal's and family, missionaries to Arraen, salled on the 9th inst. in the ship Marcellus for Calutta.

PACKETS FOY HAVRE.—SECOND LINE.—THE FOL-lowing ships will leave Havre on the 16th, and New York on the 1st of each month :-I loving ships will leave Havrs on the 16th, and New York on the 1st of each month:

From From Rew York. Havre 1,000 tons hurthen, May 1 June 16 Ship ST. DENIS, Jan. 1 Feb 16 May 1 June 16 Ship ST. NICHOLAS, Feb. 1 March 16 July 16 Oct. 1 Nov. 16 Ship BA LTIMORE, May 1 June 10 July 18 July 1 April 18 July 18 July 18 July 1 April 18 July 18 July 1 July 18 J

FOR SOUTHABPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. MAIL steamship FRANKLIN, Jus. A. Wotton, Commander, will leave for Havre, teuching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on Saturday, July 25, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 6 North river. Frice of passage, \$150. All lotters must pass through the post office. An experienced superior is attached to the ship. For freight or pessage, apply to HORTHER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway. FOR LIVERPOOL-THE CITY OF GLASGOW.-THIS

Tor Liverpool.—The CITY OF GLASGOW.—THIS favorite steamship will sail from Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock. The regular passages of this steamship, and her relegant accommodations, make her a most desirable conveyance for those about visiting Europe. Fare in the calcon, 1905 fore cabin, 1969. Passengers will be provided with Railroad Tickets by the agents. For freight or passage, apply to ThioMAS RICHARDSON, 41 Exchange place. The oplendid new steamship CITY OF MANCHESTER will succeed the try of Glasgow, and sail from Philadelphia about the 20th of August.

FOR LIVERPOOL—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMslip BallTic, Capt Cemetock—This steamship will depart with the small for Europe, positively on Saturiay, July
9, at 12 clock, M. from her berth at the foot of Causal street.
No berth secured till paid for. All letters and papers most
pass through the Post timber. For freight or passage, having
unequalled accommodations for singance and comfort, apply
to
EMWD K. COLLINS, 6 Wall street.
Positively no freight sell he received on heard after Thanday evening, July H. The steamer PACIFIC will succeed
the Balliet, and and July 18.

NATIONAL THEATRE, CHATHAM STREET.—DRESS Circle and Bores, 26 cents; Pit, 12½ cents; Orchestra 7ickets, 50 cents; Private Box Tickets, 51. Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 7½. Thursday evening, July 10, the performances will commence with the drama of the FORESTS OF BOBEMIA—Charles de Moor, Mr. J. R. Scott; Francis de Moor, Mr. N. B. Clarke; Herman, Mr. J. Bradshaw, Amelia, Miss C. Fox. To be followed by the FAIRY DAUGHTERS OF THE CROTON WATERS—The Tyran Bachus Jolly, noto, Mr. C. Taylor; Josey, Mr. L. Fox Fortianna, Miss C. Fox; Sprinkle, Miss M. Charles; Francila, Miss Ludiam. To conclude with the CHEAP EXCURSION.

Sprinkle, Miss M. Charles, Prunella, Miss Ludlam. To conclude with the CHEAP EXCURSION.

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME street.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Stall Seat, 51; Private Boxes, 55. Doors open at 73c; to begin at 8 o'clock. N. B.—The ventilation on a new principle, by Gervase Wheeler, Eg., Architect, having been found completely efficacious, the Mangement has the pleasure to announce that the Lyceum is new the coolest and meet comfortable place of announce in the city. Box Office open daily, from lottiff, Firminght of the French Company. Thursday evening, July 10, the entertainments will commence with DON CESAR DE BAZAN, drame en cinq acts, mele de chant par Mensieurs Dumanyir et Icanery—Charles II. Roi de Espagne, M. Bressiani: Don Cesar de Bazan, M. Robert Kemp, Don Jose & Santarim, M. Durieux; Le Arnoutt Lanarillo, Mine. Manteuae des Rues, Mile. Leonie 7 mont: Lanarillo, Mine. Richer; Un Capitaine, M. Bousigne; Tamont: Lanarillo, Mine. Richer; Un Capitaine, M. Bousigne; Tamont: Lanarillo, Mine. Kicher; Un Capitaine, M. Bousigne; Pauple, Soldats of Bohemieus. After which, the favoritem Paleirer, M. Esglish as "Antony and Cleopatra," entitled in NDIANA in English as "Antony and Cleopatra, "entitled in NDIANA in English as "LEMAGNE—Indian, Mile. Felice: Charlomagne, Mons. Lemans, Charles, Mons. Legica, Landord, Mons. Eugene; L'Amoureux, Mons. Box beok now open.

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THEATRICAL NOTICE.—F. S. CHANFRAU, PROPRI eter of the Brooklyn Museum, intending to travel through the United States and Europe for some months, is desirous of lessing the above establishment to some responsible person. The Museum is well stocked with new and beautiful the state of the stat

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Saturday, June 21,
Saturday, June 21,
Saturday, June 11,
Saturday, June 11,
Saturday, June 11,
Saturday, June 13,
Wednesday, July 23,
Saturday, August 30,
Wednesday, August 30,
Saturday, September 27,
Wednesday, August 20,
Saturday, October 12,
Saturday, October 14,
Saturday, December 27,
Saturday, December 28,
Saturday, December 29,
Saturday, December 20,
Saturday, November 2,
Saturday, December 11,
Saturday, December 12,
Saturday, December 12,
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After the first of April next, the rate of freight by the above steamers from Liverpool will be materially reduced.

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Steamships between New York and Liverpool direct, and
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These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green
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THE NEW AND INDEPENDENT LINE FOR CALIfornia, via Nicarsqua.—The steamship PROMETHEUS
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at 3 o'clock P. M., for San Juan direct, connecting with
the new and elegant steamship Pacine, Captain Bailey, to
leave San Juan cel Sud on the 25th. Passengers will take a
new iron steamer at Tan Juan, sent there for the purpose,
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Buy, and pass over a good road twelve miles distant to the
Pacific, where the beautiful steamship Pacific will be in
readiness to receive them. Passengers may secure through
telete at No.9 Battery place. DACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—ONLY

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—ONLY through line for california and Oregon, via Chagres direct. For reduced. On Saturday, July 12, at 3 P. M. The splendid steamship EMPIRE CHTY, 1,700 tens burthen, J. Wilson, commander, will sail on Saturday, July 12, at 3 o clock, P. M. greciscly, form her pier at the tout of Warren street. North River, with the government mails for Chagres, connecting with the favorite U. S. Mail ster Joship Panama, to leave Panama on or about the lat of August. For passage or freight, apply as the office, 54 and 55 South street, or 177 West street, corner of Warren street.

LOR CALIFORNIA, VIA CHAGRES, DIRECT.—THE
new steamship LAFAYETTE, 1,000 tens burthen, Charlee
Steddard, commander (late of steamship Croseent City), will
sail from Phindelphia for Chagres direct, on Thursday, 10th
July, at 12 o'clock, from her wharf, near Lombard street.
The above steamer has proved herself a very fast and remarkably safe sea vessol, (being now on her first voyage from
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Mr. Foster; Rosse, Mr. Harris; Lennor, Mr. Keenan; Saxbon,
Mr. Foster; Rosse, Mr. Harris; Lennor, Mr. Keenan; Saxbon,
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Lucia. Signor Bettini. Lord Ashton Signor Gestini. Hamondo Signor Gestini. Hamondo Signor Coletti. Arturo. Signor Coletti. Coletti. Signor Coletti. Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence as o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

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